

No. 4935 號五十三百九千四第 日四初月七年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1873. 二拜禮 號六十一百八第 港香 [PRICE 32d PER MONTH.]

Intimations

SWATOW, AMOY, AND MOCHOOW.
THE Steamship

"YESSO."

Main Ashton, will be despatched for the
re ports on THURSDAY, the 23th instant,
A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LA FRANK & Co.
1896 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LUZON."

Main Williams, will be despatched for the
re port on SATURDAY, the 30th instant,
P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LA FRANK & Co.
1896 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

"ACANTHITA."

have immediate despatch for the above
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
1399 Hongkong, 25th August, 1873.

NOTICE.

MARITIMES.
BOAT POSTS FOR

THE Company's Steamship
"NIL,"
Captain Samat, will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French
mail.
C. BERTEAUD,
Principal Agent.

AGNIE DES MESS

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.
The Company's Steamship.
"AVA,"
I be despatched for
SHANGHAI,
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
397 Hongkong, 27th August, 1873.

Hongkong, 26th Au

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year
ended 30th June, 1873, of \$10 per share,
be payable at the HONGKONG and SHANG-
HAI BANK on and after THURSDAY, the
1st August.

By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Secretary.

1393 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

intimate to their class

Public generally, but their march bust-
 in Queen's Road will be **MOVED** to their
 unices in Wellington Street, on the 1st of
 tember.
 their usual **FASHION'S CLOTHING SALE**
 commences on the 1st September, and con-
 for one month, to make room for their
 pements of **AUTUMN and WINTER**
STOCK.
 1892 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.
 LI ching an about the British Ship **SS**
Harry Forbes want be sent in to the
 pieraged below to **MORRISON, 27th inst.**
 they will not be acknowledged.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
 1881 - Hongkong, 23rd August, 1873.

Notices to Consignees.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEWS per Ump
ENOR are hereby n

The cargo of the above named ship, which is to be loaded at the Godown of the undersigned, is to be delivered to the consignee at the Godown of the undersigned, and the cargo is to be ready for delivery from Cmt of Godown and after the 22nd of August, 1873.
 The cargo is to be subject to Rent, after the 22nd of August, 1873, to be subject to Rent.
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 d 1383 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1873.
 S. S. AMAZONE.
 COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.
 NOTICE.
 CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. INDUS,
 from London, in connection with the
 steamer, are hereby informed that their
 goods are landed and stored at their risk in
 the Company's delivery and are to be
 re-embarked on MONDAY, the 18th August,
 10 A.M.
 The cargo is to be forwarded to its
 destination, unless intimation is received from
 the Consignee before noon TO-DAY, FRIDAY.
 18th August, 1873.

20th instant, at noon
landing charges

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
 O. BERTRAND,
 Principal Agent.
 244 Hongkong 15th August, 1873
 BRITISH SHIP SS HARRY PARKES,
 FROM LONDON.
 CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named
 Vessel are requested to send their Bills
 of Lading to the Underwriter for the consigna-
 tion, and to the immediate delivery of their
 goods.
 Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
 will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
 and expense.
 HONGKONG HEARD & Co.,
 Agents, August 15th August, 1873.
 COMPAGNIE LES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.
 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

sted to send in their
ersigned for counts

no immediate delivery; this Cugo has been
dead and stowed at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex S. S. "Arc," 10th April, 1872.
S&O or TFB Ind 2. 2 cases Merchandise.
Ex "Tyne," 29th March, 1873.
mart ... 1 case.
Ex "Hoggy," 13th March, 1873.
... 1 basket Iron Chain.
Ex "Proctor," 21st July, 1873.
S in diamond, 1/2 ... 12 cases Merchandise.
} ... 2 cases Fruits,
Hongkong, 11th August, 1872.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

Extracts.

SUNSET WINGS.

To-night this sunset presents two golden wings
Gleaming the western sky.
Wings of gold with white and shimmering
Of light, as if the light were in rings
Of shimmering light must die.
Sun-spread in the, the homeward pinions
away
A low, the dove-like wings,
And clouds of starlings, ere they with day
Such clamorous flight withers, at wild play
By turns in every group:
Each tree heart-deep the straggling root re-
ceives
But for the shelter within,
You could not tell the starlings from the
leaves
Then one great puff of wings, and the swarm
leaves
Away with all its din.
Even thus the hours, in ever-riding
flight,
With a single tinge
Glow round her light, who mingles in the
night
As length must make an end:
And now the murmuring birds innumerable
Together and apart, like a tolling knell,
Under the day's death, like a tolling knell,
No more, farewell, no more!
In hope, then, as there a day?
And, oh, then, then,
Even thus the hours, in ever-riding
flight,
With a single tinge
Glow round her light, who mingles in the
night
As length must make an end:
And now the murmuring birds innumerable
Together and apart, like a tolling knell,
Under the day's death, like a tolling knell,
No more, farewell, no more!

SCISSORS.

Cookery was one of her brother-in-law's
strong points—one that interested him, and
on which he had an opinion, and therefore
could talk about. "There was always a cer-
tain something about her scissors," he said
solemnly—"not quite up to the mark, I
don't quite—." My lady stopped him:
"For goodness sake, don't let us go too
deeply into such an important subject, John,
as scissors, without being first prepared for
it, you know, at a disadvantage. I have an
idea that you are right, nevertheless. Per-
fection is a very difficult thing to attain.
I don't, myself, see anything in it, absolutely
perfect, and altogether adapted to its re-
quirements except a pair of scissors." Mr.
Stanley laughed. "The quiet serious, John."
"What do you say to knives and forks?" he
asked, his mind still running on culinary
matters. "Nothing, John! They can't be
mentioned in the same breath. Knives may
have bone, or ivory, or silver handles, but
forks may be of steel, or of silver, or of
wood, or of any material. They are, there-
fore, of degrees of excellence, and are
not perfect; and they are esteemed in pro-
portion to their cost—which is a radical
defect. Many a poor but otherwise worthy
family, who have not inherited the ancestral
plate, like you, are rendered miserable by
the silvering coming off the shanks of their
forks. They do not use silver, they can't
afford it; therefore I say that knives and
forks are out of the question. A pair of
scissors, as a piece of mechanism, are per-
fect; and every peasant may purchase them
in steel and use them—there is no dis-
tinction in social superiority attached neces-
sarily to silver-handled ones."—From "Cul-
inary Folk," by Ignatius.

NATURE'S EXAMPLE.

That which excites admiration in any high
degree must also excite wonder—that is to
say, in other words, must be raised above the
dead level of commonplaces. Nature is
upon this law. As if aware of the dulling
power of time through constant use, she is
highly ready for her most splendid effects. Ought
we to require anything more exquisite than
the sights we have daily before our eyes: the
pale blue sky with its fleecy cloudlets, or
rounded masses of cumulus, the fresh green
of the hills, the lovely forms of the ordinary
meadows by the hedgerow, the waving foliage
of the trees as the wind whistles through
their branches? But simply because they are
constantly before us we give no heed to them;
we require the sky to be of deeper blue,
the clouds to be piled in stormy grandeur,
or basked in the glory of the setting
sun, the trees to be of giant growth,
before we are surprised into the exclamation,
"How beautiful!" "This air we breathe is so
common, we care not for it," says Burton, in
his "Anatomy of Melancholy." Nature sets
us the example of being chary of ornament.
For a short time in spring she seduces her
gay cavaliers over the earth with lavish hand.
The fields are golden with buttercups; and
in the woods is spread an azure carpet of
hyacinths. In the autumn, again, mountain
and heath glow in hues of amber and purple,
the trees don a many-hued raiment; but
soon all this is scattered away before our
eyes have time to wonder. It is but a glimpse
of brightness that is permitted to us, and
then the useful change. Thus decoration
should be sparingly used. The most ex-
quisite combinations of form and colour be-
come commonplace, and cease to appeal to
our feeling for the beautiful if they are
allowed to weary by constant repetition.
Simplicity, harmony, quietness, should
prevail in our ordinary surroundings, elab-
orate ornament being always the excep-
tion.—The Argosy.

SEIZING THE RIGHT MOMENT.

HAD Oliver attended to the advice of the
Council of War the battle of Plassey would
never have been fought; yet it was reason-
able for him to pause for a moment before
only 1,000 British soldiers and 2,000 Sepoys.
It proved as feasible, nevertheless, that
tells us on page 144 that the Light Division
retreated behind the Guards to reform at
the Alamo; that the Scots Fusiliers wavered,
and lost order for a few minutes; and that
the Duke of Cambridge thought of halting
to dress the line, but Sir Colin Campbell re-
garded his Highness as to hesitate, but to push
on at once; the enemy. We humbly opine that
the time to set all impediments aside
had then arrived. Victory oscillated at that
critical moment, and the least sign of
decision on the part of the Duke at that juncture
might have ended in fatal consequences.
The coolness of the Duke in wishing to dress
the line for such a day was peculiarly
British; but it was absolutely necessary to
push on to keep advantage. A halt then
might have been easily misconstrued by the
Russians into a check. Our foes would have
gained heart at the very moment it was so
necessary that their terror and awe should be
maintained at the highest pitch, to the ex-
tent even of forcing them eventually to give
way. The struggle of the nerve "between
two bodies of brave men was then at its
height, but that day if it assumes the
intensity produced only when all a man's
"pluck" is brought into play, seldom lasts
more than a few moments. But during that
short interval victory holds out the palm of
conquest for either side to grasp. These,
the momentous periods in the heat of action,
should be closely watched. It is the "one
pull more" than that repulse the gallant
soldier for all the ardour and labour of the
past struggle. "The like the last law, but
desperate strides of two horses running
"neck and neck" at the finish. One more
rapid bound and the race is won. These, we
repeat, are the moments to be regarded as
most important. All the other parts of a
battle, and as getting into position, shaking
the enemy with cannon or musketry, making
up the line, overrunning the enemy, and
attacking the position, are like the first
side till they close with fiercely delivered
blows.—From "Victories and Defeats," by
Colonel R. P. Anderson.

VENUS'S FLOWER BASKET.

For the last few years the London dealers
in objects of Natural History have been re-
ceiving from the Philippine Islands large
numbers of an object so beautiful in its form
and structure, that it has found ready sale
even as an ornament to stand on a drawing-
room table. It is a small, oval, slightly
curved, conical tube, eight or ten inches
high, contracted beneath to a blunt
point, and expanded above to the width of
about two inches. The walls are the most
delicate tissue, apparently of spun glass, like
the finest transparent lace or rather Suet-
land wool work. The lower end is surround-
ed by an up-turned fringe of long lustrous
glassy filaments, and the wide end, giving
from its side a fluted neck, is closed by
a delicate lid of open network. This tube,
which goes by the name of "Venus's flower-
basket," is the delicate skeleton of a sponge
(*Euplectella asperillum*) which lives in the
sea of the Philippines, buried in the mud
up to the lip, and supported in its place by
the spreading fringe of glistening spicules.—
From "Letters from E.H.S. Challenger," in
Field Words.

THE CROWN PRINCESS AND
WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Perhaps for hospitals were more kindly and
efficiently visited than this. The Crown
Princess attended it herself daily, never
failing a ward, or omitting to speak to each
of the occupants of the beds. After her
Royal Highness had left, however, I heard
of the wounded French prisoners des-
cending her visits to some newly arrived com-
rades. "I said," she said, "the ladies have
very kind, but some of them are like Madame
Princesses; she never passed a single bed
without some kind word to the unhappy one
who lay there, and if she saw that any were
more wretched than the others, to them she
talked most. Whatever ward she entered,
she brought with her sunshine into it; it is
not so, madame," said he, turning to me.
And indeed, this had especially struck me
during the first visit I paid to the hospi-
tal. I will venture to give an instance in
illustration. In one of the wards of the Ca-
serne, a man had received a present from
some of his little square shawl. Man-like, he
had half-throttled himself by trying, as he
was in bed, to tie it round his throat, leav-
ing his shoulders uncovered. The Princess
stopped by his bed and said, "What a sort
of thing, looking at you have?" A French
guard of honour came on his face as he said
with a smile of delight, "It is very pretty,
Royal Highness; it is a present to me to-day
from home," and he gave himself an extra
thrill with the tie and tried to show his
appreciation of the gift. "But why don't
you cover your shoulders with it a little when
you are sitting in bed, instead of putting
it only round your throat?" demanded the
Princess. "Ah, Royal Highness," he re-
plied, "it has but one fault; it is a trifle
too small; my shoulders are so broad it won't
come over them," and by them gave a little
puff, right and left, to show how hopeless it
was. "We will see if it can't be arranged,"
said the Princess. She took it off, folded it
herself "shawl-wise," pinned it round him,
and passed to the next bed, leaving him
almost overpowered with gratitude and sur-
prise. "The Crown Princess," said the French
for the wounded? In Good Words for July.

TOMES IN ST. PAUL'S—OUR HEROES.

The first grave sunk in St. Paul's was fit-
tingly that of Wren, its builder. He lies in
the place of honour, the extreme east of the
crypt. The black marble slab is raised in
the light from a small window-grating
falls upon the neglected name. Sir Christo-
pher died in 1723, aged 91. The quo in-
scription, "A monument to the memory of
Christopher Wren, Esq., written by his son
Myne, the builder of Blackfriars Bridge, was
formerly in front of the organ gallery, but
was now placed over the north-western en-
trance. The clergy of St. Paul's were for a long
time jealous of allowing any monument in
the cathedral. Dean Newton wished for a
tomb, but it was afterwards erected at St.
Mary's. A later date than the main
plaque in the dean was the first honored.
The earliest statue admitted was that of the
benevolent Howard, who had mitigated
suffering and thrown in all the prisons of
Europe; he stands at the corner of the dome
facing that half-stripped statue, Dr. Johnson,
and the two are generally taken by country
visitors for St. Peter and St. Paul. He who
with Goldsmith had wandered through the
dimly lighted crypt, the day before yester-
day might not be recorded there, found a grave
in Westminster, and, thanks to Reynolds, the
first place of honour. Sir Joshua himself,
as one of our greatest painters, took the third
place, that Hogarth had occupied; and
the fourth was awarded to that great
Oriental scholar, Sir William Jones. The
clerical opposition was now broken through,
for the world felt that the Abbey was
well enough, and that St. Paul's required
adornment.
Henceforward St. Paul's was chiefly set
apart for naval and military heroes whom
the city could best appreciate, while the
poets, great writers, and statesmen were hon-
oured in the Abbey, and laid among the
old historic dust. From the beginning our
sculptors resorted to pagan emblems and
pagan allegorical figures; the result is that
St. Paul's is a strange place. The statues
lower Empire, and is a hospital of three
arts. The first naval conqueror so hon-
oured was Rodney; Rossi received 25,000
for his bold and clumsy design; Lord Howe's
statue followed; and next that of Lord Don-
ald, the hero of Camperdown. It is a simple
statue by Westmacott, with a sea-man and his
wife and child on the pedestal. For Earl
St. Vincent, Bailey produced a colossal statue
and the usual scribbling, history and a
tragic figure.
Then came Nelson's brothers in arms—
men of lesser mark, but the nation was
grateful, and the Government was anxious
to justify its wars by its victories. St. Paul's
was growing less particular, and now opened
its arms to the best men it could get. Many
of Nelson's captains preceded him on the
red road to death—Westcott, who fell at
Alcock, the captain of the *Swiftsure*; the
Commodore, John Boscawen, who fell before
Copenhagen (a far from stainless victory,
Boscawen was the brave man whom Campbell in-
mortalised in his fiery "Battle of the Baltic");
Rieu lies

"Full many a fathom deep,
By the wild and stormy steep,
Eremore."
Then, at last, in 1806, came a hero worthy
indeed, of such a cathedral—Nelson himself.
At what a moment had Nelson expired! At
the close of a victory that had annihilated
the fleet of Spain, and secured to Britain
the empire of the sea. The whole
nation that day shed tears of "pride and
of sorrow." The Prince of Wales and all his
brothers led the procession of nearly 8,000
soldiers, and the chief mourner was Admiral
Parker (the Mijny of the Nile). Nelson's
casket was borne up a part of a mast of
the *Zetland*—a vessel blown up at the battle
of the Nile, and presented to Nelson by his
friend, the captain of the *Swiftsure*. The
sarcophagus, singularly enough, had been
designed by Michael Angelo's contemporary,
Torreggiani, for Wolsey in the days of his
most insatiable pride, and had remained ever
since in Wolsey's chapel at Windsor; Nel-
son's flag was to have been placed over the
casket, but as it was about to be lowered, the
sailors who had borne it, as if by an irresisti-
ble impulse, leaped forward and tore it in
pieces, the captain of the *Swiftsure*, who as a
youth was present, says, "I heard or fancied
I heard the low wail of the sailors who en-
circled the remains of their admiral." Nel-
son's trusty companion, Lord Collingwood,

who led the vanquished at Trafalgar, sleeps
near his old captain, and Lord Northwick,
who led the rear-guard, is buried opposite.
A brass plate on the pavement under the dome
marks the spot of Nelson's tomb. The
monument to Nelson, inconveniently placed at
the opening of the crypt, is by one of our
greatest sculptors—Plastini. It is hardly
worthy of the occasion, and the figures on
the pedestal are puny. Lord Lyons is the
last admiral whose monument has been
erected in St. Paul's.
The military heroes have been contributed
by various wars, just and unjust, successful
and the reverse. There is that tough old
veteran, Lord Hesketh, who drove off two
angry nations from the Scotch rock of
Glencobar; Sir Isaac Brock, who fell near
Ninawa; Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who
perished in Egypt; and Sir John Moore,
who played so valiant a losing game at Corunna.
Cohorts of Wellington's soldiers too lie in
St. Paul's—brave men who have lost their
lives at Talavera, Vimeira, Ciudad Rodrigo,
Salamanca, Vittoria, and Bayona. Nor has
our great and just nation destined to
behold the bones of gallant men who were
defeated. There are monuments in St.
Paul's to the vanquished at Bergen-op-Zoon,
New Orleans, and Baltimore.
That climax of victory, Waterloo, brought
Ponsonby and Pictou to St. Paul's. Pictou
lies in the vestibule of the Wellington chapel.
Thirty-seven years after Waterloo, in the
fulness of his years, Wellington was des-
perately lacerated by a tomb in St. Paul's.
It was impossible to lay him beside Nelson, so
the cathedral was illuminated for the occa-
sion. The service was read by Dean Mil-
man, who had been, as we have before
mentioned, a spectator of Nelson's funeral.
So perfectly adapted for sound is St.
Paul's, that thought the Dean's voice
could be heard distinctly, even up in the
western gallery. The landscape which
holds Wellington's ashes is of massive and
impenetrable Cornish porphyry, grand from its
perfect simplicity, and worthy of the man
who, without graveness or theatrical display,
trode steadily the path of duty.
After Nelson and Wellington, the lesser
names seem to dwindle down. Yet among
the great, pure, and good, we may mention
three or four names. These are the monuments
of the good Governor-General of India; those of
the two Napiers, the historian and the conqueror
of Scheldt, true knights both; that of El-
phinstone, whose true refusal of dignity of
Governor-General of India; and that of the
valiant, our Indian empire, Sir Henry
Lawrence. Nor should we forget the monu-
ments of two Indian bishops—the scholarly
Middleton, and the excellent and lovable
Heber. There is an unassuming statue of
Turner, by Bailey; and monuments to Dr.
Babington, a London physician, and Sir
Austin Cooper, the great surgeon. The am-
bitious monument to Viscount Melbourne,
the Queen's first prime minister, by Baron
Marochetti, stands in one of the alcoves of
the nave; great gates of black marble re-
present the entrance to a tomb, guarded by
two angels of white marble at the portals.
There is the worthy name of the
honour of a monument in such a place,
the historian Hallam, a calm, sometimes cold,
but always impartial writer.
In the crypt near Wren lie many of our
most celebrated English artists. Sir Joshua
Reynolds died in 1792. His pall was borne
by peers, and upwards of a hundred carriages
followed his hearse. Near him lies his suc-
cessor as president, Sir Thomas Lawrence,
whose portrait, painted by Barry, whom
Reynolds detested; rough, clever, and
daring; and, in the same group, the
company, also, a greater than all of
these—Joseph Mallord William Turner, the
first landscape painter of the world. He had
requested, when dying, to be buried as near
to his old master, Reynolds, as possible. It
is said that Turner, soured with the world,
had threatened to make his shroud out of
his grand picture of "The Building of
Carthage." In this consecrated spot also
rests Robert Mylne, the builder of Black-
friars Bridge, and Mr. Charles Robert
Cockerell, the eminent architect.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE annual rates for fire insurance on
the various classes of buildings and their con-
tents will remain as follows until further
notice, viz—
Dwelling Houses (removed from the
town) and their contents. 1 percent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly
situated) and their contents. 1 percent.
Offices and Godowns and their
contents. 1 percent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

THE following rates will be charged for
SHORT PERIOD Policies—
Not exceeding 10 days 10 percent.
Not exceeding 1 month 15 percent.
Above 1 month, and not
exceeding 3 months 20 percent.
Above 3 months, and not
exceeding 6 months 25 percent.
Above 6 months, and not
exceeding 12 months 30 percent.
ROBT. S. WALKER & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
at 1793 Hongkong, 18th September 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.THE undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation, are
prepared to grant insurances as follows—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here
or in London, or at principal Ports of India,
China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.
A discount of 20 percent allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding 25,000,
on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
at 1793 Hongkong, 18th July 1872.MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COM-
PANY OF MANCHESTER

LONDON.

THE undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation, and are
prepared to grant insurances at current
rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
at 1793 Hongkong, 18th July 1872.NORTH BRITISH AND ABERDEEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANYREPRESENTING THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Dwelling Houses (removed from town,
and their contents. 1 percent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly
situated) and their contents. 1 percent.
Offices and Godowns and their
contents. 1 percent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per-
cent of the above rates will be allowed to in-
surers.GILMAN & CO.,
Agents, North British and Aberdeen
Fire Insurance Company,
at 1168 Hongkong, 24th June 1872.

INSURANCES.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called
to the notice of the Public that the
Company, two-thirds (2/3) of the
which, after payment of interest, will now be
divided amongst all Contributors of business,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the amount of Net Premium contributed.
WM. FUSTAL & Co.,
Agents.
at 653 Hongkong, 8th April 1872.THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Siam, and Penang.Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at the
above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy Fee.JAS. R. COUGHTRY,
at 1168 Hongkong, 1st November 1871.IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
FOR INSURING HOMES AND OTHER BUILDINGS
Good, Ware, Merchandise, Manufacture
and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Har-
bours, or Dock, and the cargoes of such Ships,
also—Buildings—Barns, Warehouses, and
other Tenable Buildings, and their contents,
and all Goods on board such Vessels,
throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE
BY FIRE.The Underwritten Agents for the above Com-
pany, are prepared to grant Policies against
FIRE to the extent of 500,000 on anyone First
Class Risk.GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
at 1168 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE

I will be charged for SHORT PERIOD
Policies, viz—
Not exceeding 10 days 10 percent.
Not exceeding 1 month 15 percent.
Above 1 month, and not
exceeding 3 months 20 percent.
Above 3 months, and not
exceeding 6 months 25 percent.
Above 6 months, and not
exceeding 12 months 30 percent.JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company,
at 673 Hongkong, 25th August 1868.

NOTICE.

THE following rates will be charged in future
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Not exceeding 10 days 10 percent.
Not exceeding 1 month 15 percent.
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THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

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